

# A NEW NAME FOR *ZAGLYPTUS* LECONTE, 1876 (NOT FORSTER, 1868) AND A REVIEW OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES (Curculionidae, Baridinae)<sup>1</sup>

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## **Buchananius** Kissinger, new name

*Buchananius*, new name, is proposed to replace *Zaglyptus* LeConte, 1876 (not Förster, 1868). The name is proposed in honor of the American Coleopterist, L. L. Buchanan, who has contributed much toward the systematics of the North American Curculionidae.

No type has been previously selected for the preoccupied name. *Zaglyptus striatus* LeConte, is now designated as the type species of the genus.

The genus contains the smallest members of the Baridinae ranging in size from 1.1 to 2.0 mm. The genus occurs in the Eastern United States from Pennsylvania west to Iowa south to Louisiana and Florida, and from Southern Mexico to Venezuela and St. Vincent Is.

In the United States members of the genus have been found on the ground under leaves. E. A. Schwarz found *B. striatus* LeConte and *B. sulcatus* LeConte under small oak branches lying on the ground. The author has found 2 specimens of *B. sulcatus* LeConte, one in mold and fungus under a portion of a small oak branch partially buried in a grassy roadway and the other in a discarded, mildewed leather suit-case.

Distinctive characters of the genus are: form abbreviated, robust, very convex, with sparse, coarse appressed setae and scattered, long erect setae on the dorsal surface, ventral surface glabrous; pygidium covered; anterior coxae widely separated, prosterum shallowly sulcate; third tarsal segment narrow, undilated, tarsal claws slender, free. It is distinguished from *Zaglyptoides* Champion by having the eyes not strongly transverse and the prothorax not abruptly tubulate anteriorly, according to Champion.

Four Central and South American species were not available for study, viz., *B. crispus* (Champion, n. comb.), *B. carinifer* (Champion, n. comb.), *B. quadriguttatus* (Champion, n. comb.), and *B. seriatus* (Faust, n. comb.). Also *Zaglyptoides ferrugineus* Champion was not seen. They are not included in this study.

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## KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF BUCHANANIUS KISSINGER

1. Dorsal surface of prothorax distinctly punctured ..... 2  
Dorsal surface of prothorax dull, finely striate, not distinctly punctured; Guatemala (Fig. 5) ..... *neglectus*, sp. n.
2. Elytral intervals narrow, strongly convex; prothorax laterally distinctly constricted apically ..... 3  
Elytral intervals nearly flat; prothorax not constricted apically ..... 4
3. Elytra nearly uniform dark ferrugineous; sides of metasternum indistinctly punctured, dull with distinct, fine striations (Fig. 3); size generally less than 1.5 mm.; Guatemala ..... *costatus* Champion  
Elytra black with paler humeral spot; sides of metasternum with coarse, deep punctures, shining with sparser very fine striations (Fig. 4); size generally greater than 1.5 mm.; Eastern United States ..... *sulcatus* LeConte
4. Prothorax and base of elytra clothed with fine, sparse, appressed scales; eyes nearly round (Fig. 1); Eastern United States & Southern Mexico ..... *striatus* LeConte  
Prothorax and elytra glabrous except for erect serae; eyes strongly transverse (Fig. 2); Guatemala ..... *minutissimus* Champion

*B. sulcatus* (LeConte) and *B. costatus* (Champion) are very similar allopatric species. They are distinct from *B. striatus* (LeConte), *B. minutissimus* (Champion), and *B. neglectus*, sp. n., in that the prothorax is constricted laterally so that the apex is somewhat tubulate and elytral intervals are narrow and very convex. The prothorax of the latter three species is not at all constricted apically, and the intervals are wider and nearly flat and the the striae punctures are finer. With the exception of *B. striatus* (LeConte) the eyes of the species are transverse as in Figure 2. The prothorax is clothed with appressed hair-like scales with the exception of *B. minutissimus* (Champion) and *B. neglectus*, sp. n.

***Buchananius neglectus*, new species**  
(Figures 2 and 5)

This species is described from a unique female labeled April 24, Cacao, Trece Aguas, Alta Vera Paz, GUATEMALA, Schwarz and Barber collectors, U. S. N. M. Cat. No. 62812. The specimen was considered a paratype of *minutissimus* by Champion who referred to it as a variety probably due to immaturity. I am greatly indebted to Sir Guy Marshall who has examined the type of *B. minutissimus* (Champion) and ascertained that it is the specimen with the punctured prothorax and not the one with the finely striate, nearly impunctate prothorax characteristic of *neglectus*. A second specimen of *neglectus* is in the British Museum (N. H.).

Length: 1.25 mm.; width: 0.81 mm.

Derm dark reddish, head, beak, antennae and legs somewhat paler; nearly glabrous except for long, white, fine, sparse erect setae on the elytra, prothorax, and head. Beak from apex to bottom of eye longer than head and prothorax combined; with a shallow, broad, dorsal median sulcus which extends from above antennal insertion to base and narrows basally, extending onto the frons as an impressed line; with



two pairs of erect setae in front of the eyes. Antennae inserted at middle of beak, at distance from eye slightly greater ( $1/6$ th) than length of eye; scape as long as eye, about as long as 7-segmented funicle; 1st segment of funicle as long as next two, as stout as apical segment; club twice as long as wide,  $0.12 \times 0.06$  mm. Eyes narrow, transverse, twice as long as wide; frons  $3/4$ ths as wide as beak (from above) at base immediately distad of eye, about as wide as dorsal tip of beak. Prothorax transverse, subconical, distinctly narrowed in apical third, but not tubulated; at base  $2/3$ rds wider than long, sides evenly converging in basal half, abruptly narrowed to sub-constricted apical third; dorsal surface nearly impunctate except for fine, distinct punctures bearing erect setae, surface dull, rather densely, finely strigose; base strongly bi-sinuate, with a raised, shining basal margin, median line a raised, shining carina extending from base to apical third; in lateral view dorsal margin strongly convex behind middle. Front coxae separated by distance less than width of a coxa, prosternum very shallowly, broadly sulcate distad of coxae. Elytra at humeri  $1/5$ th wider than prothorax at base; 2.3 times as long as prothorax; length to width as 14: 12.5; intervals about twice as wide as striae, moderately convex, each with a single row of distant, fine punctures bearing erect setae separated by a distance twice as great as width of an interval; striae fine, with deep, elongate punctures separated by about one-half width of interval, striae punctures encroach on intervals. Ventral surface rather shallowly, indistinctly punctured, finely, densely strigose. Front femora 3.75 times as long as wide, moderately clavate apically.

The elytral intervals are moderately convex in this species and not narrowly costate as in *B. sulcatus* (LeConte). The strigose, nearly impunctate prothorax will separate this species from all others that are described.

***Buchananius costatus*** (Champion, *new combination*)  
(Figure 3)

*Zaglyptus costatus* Champion, 1908, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 340, pl. 17, fig. 24, 24a.

Type locality: GUATEMALA: Alta Vera Paz, San Juan (BMNH).

A paratype labeled April 11, Cacao, Trece Aguas, Alta Vera Paz, GUATEMALA, Barber and Schwarz collectors (USNM) was studied. Apparently there are only two specimens known.

This species is very closely related to *B. sulcatus* (LeConte) and differs mainly in its slightly smaller size; uniformly dark ferrugineous elytra; and more finely, sparsely, and indistinctly punctured sides of the pro-, meso-, and metathorax.

***Buchananius sulcatus*** (LeConte, *new combination*)  
(Figure 4)

*Zaglyptus sulcatus* LeConte, 1876, Proc. American Philos. Soc., 15: 237.

Type locality: UNITED STATES: Alabama: Mobile

Material has been seen from the following localities:

District of Columbia. Florida: Crescent City. Georgia. Kentucky: Louisville. Louisiana: Covington. Mississippi: Hancock Co. Missouri: Jefferson Barracks; St. Louis. Ohio: Cincinnati. Pennsylvania: Berks Co. nr. Reading. Tennessee: nr. Nashville.

**Buchananianus striatus** (LeConte, *new combination*)

(Figure 1)

*Zaglyptus striatus* LeConte, 1876, Proc. American Philos. Soc., 15: 237.

*Zaglyptus perminutus* Casey, 1920, Mem. Coleopt., vol. 9, p. 515. *New synonymy.*

*Zaglyptus atomicus* Casey, 1920, Mem. Coleopt., vol. 9, p. 515. *New synonymy.*

Type locality of *striatus*: Pennsylvania.

Type locality of *perminutus*: District of Columbia.

Type locality of *atomicus*: Mississippi: Vicksburg.

Additional material has been seen from the following localities:

District of Columbia. Illinois: White Heath. Iowa: Story Co. (Bleasdel, 1937). Louisiana: Baton Rouge. Maryland: Beltsville; Chesapeake Beach. Michigan: Detroit. New York: Staten Is. North Carolina: 10 mi. W. Asheville. Virginia: Rosslyn.

MEXICO: Vera Cruz: Coyame, Catemaco (June, 1954, D. G. Kissinger).

The types of Casey's two species are somewhat more abraded than his determined specimens of *B. striatus* (LeConte). These types exhibit no differential character worthy of an additional name.

Two specimens that appear to be this species have been collected by the author in Vera Cruz, Mexico. The figure for this species was drawn from one of these specimens. They differ slightly from specimens taken in the United States in that the dorsal margin of the head, in side view, is more concave where the rostrum merges with the head immediately in front of the dorsal margin of the eye. In the typical *striatus* there is no distinct interruption in the evenly rounded dorsal outline of the head from the base of the rostrum to the vertex. The two Mexican specimens appear to be females. The rostrum is about as long as the prothorax and is rather stout. In the typical *striatus* the beak is distinctly longer than the prothorax and is slightly more slender.

It is felt that the differences discussed do not warrant an additional name for the Mexican forms. However these distinctions seem to indicate that there may be a barrier between the United States *striatus* and the population in Mexico. It appears from existing collections that about one thousand miles separate the United States and Mexican populations. This may be due to lack of collections rather than to absence of this species.

*B. striatus* (LeConte) is distinct from the species considered in this study by the nearly round eyes.

**Buchananianus minutissimus** (Champion, *new combination*)

*Zaglyptus minutissimus* Champion, 1908, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5., p. 341.

Type locality: GUATEMALA: Senahu.

A paratype labeled March 28, Cacao, Trece Aguas, Alta Vera Paz, GUATEMALA, Barber and Schwarz collectors (USNM) was studied. Apparently only two specimens are known.

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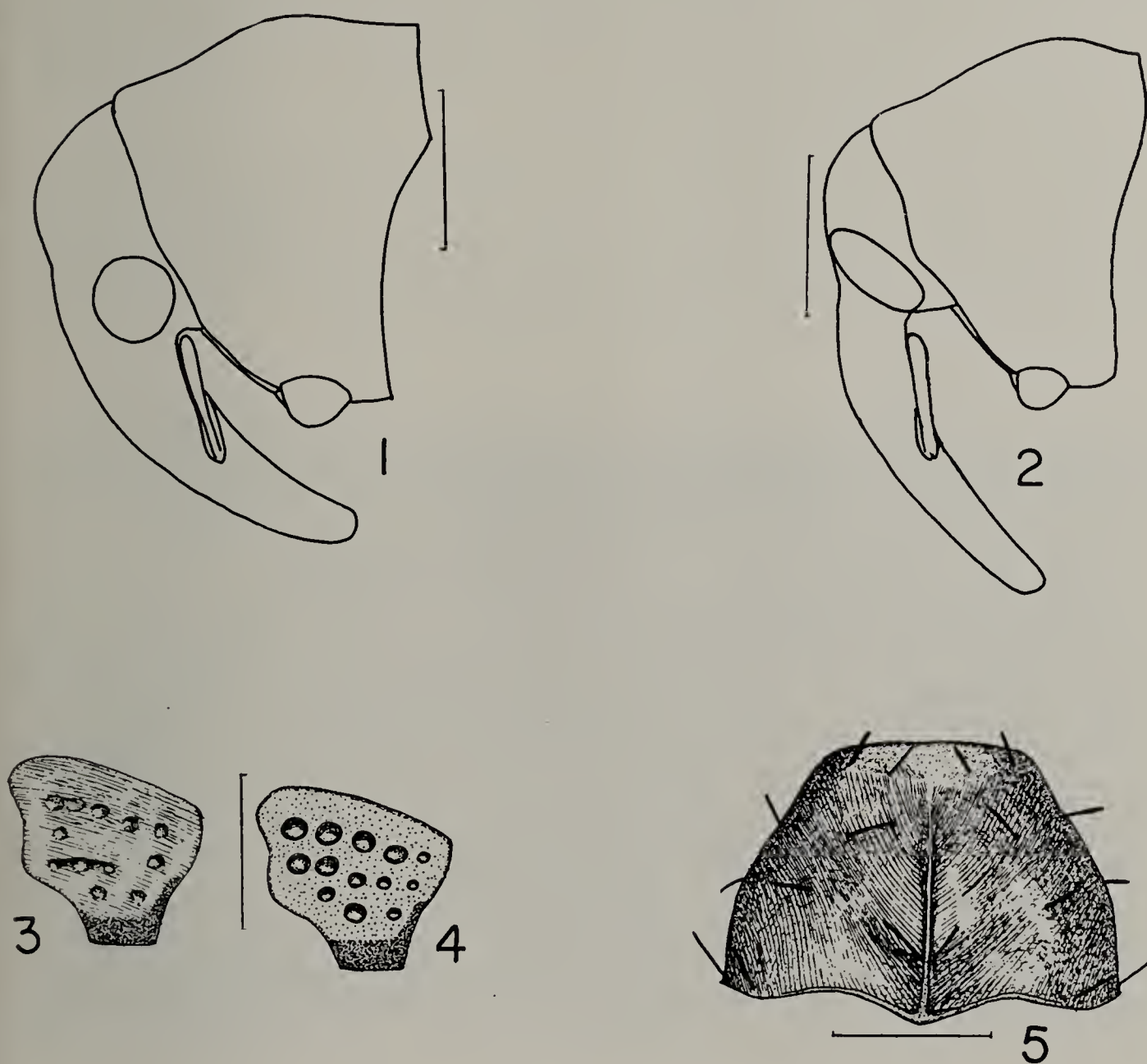


FIGURE 1—Lateral view of head and prothorax of female *B. striatus* (LeConte) from Vera Cruz, Mexico. FIGURE 2—Same of female *B. neglectus*, sp. n. FIGURE 3—Lateral view of metasternum of *B. costatus* (Champion). FIGURE 4—Same of *B. sulcatus* (LeConte). FIGURE 5—Dorsal view of prothorax of *B. neglectus*, sp. n. Note: line equals 0.25 mm.